

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878, IRELAND.

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RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1885,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

---

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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# RETURN.

## I.—ORDERS UNDER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

I.—ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ORDERS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES, MADE PRIOR TO THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1885, WHICH WERE WHOLLY OR IN PART IN FORCE ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1884.

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### Port of\*—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Port of Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlereagh Poor Law Union,  
Newport Poor Law Union,  
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.

M. MORRIS.

JAMES LOWTHIAN.

HENRY O'NEILL.

J. D. FRYBERGALL.

EDWARD GIBSON.

J. A. LAWSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

\*An order in this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,  
Tobacurary Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON	R. DRAY.
J. MICHEL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Tobacurary Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of  
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HARRY ROBERTSON.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.  
J. T. BALL, C.  
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 18th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Strokestown Poor Law Union,  
Cushera Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 11th day of December, 1878.

R. DRAY.	W. H. F. COGAN.
ROBERT R. WARREN.	GEORGE A. O. MAY.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 11th day of December, 1878, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Cushera Poor Law Union,  
Strokestown Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate four of its members, and that the members of the said Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee six members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £120 per annum, including travelling expenses, and the Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof, respectively.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 22nd day of  
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HARRY ROBERTSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular parts, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey.

between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Custom House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sollyfield," or "The Sollyfield."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Bellina,  
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,  
The Poor Law Union of Killa, and  
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD.  
HEADPORT. HENRY O'NEILL. WATERFORD.  
GERALD FITZGERALD, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.  
C. R. BARRY. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act,

conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the port of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order" 1878.

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of June, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 20th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,  
T. H. BURKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Drishna Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,  
T. H. BURKE.

THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Repeal of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are herby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or in accordance with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

*Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

*Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

*Cleaning of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk Vessels.*

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

*Contamination of Milk.*

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been bled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milkshop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the

milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

*Keeping of Swine.*

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

*Registration of Dairymen and others.*

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

*Acts of Local Authorities.*

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BULL, C. R. DEANE.  
HARVEY GIBNEY.

PORT OF DUBLIN.

*MARLBOROUGH.*

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Port of Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. BOKER.

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
*COPPER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## PART I.

## Preliminary.

## Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

- PART I.—Preliminary.  
PART II.—Disease.  
PART III.—Disinfection.  
PART IV.—Transit.  
PART V.—Foreign.  
PART VI.—General.

## Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

## Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

## Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever;

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

## PART II.

## Disease.

## CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

## Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.*

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

*Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.*

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcass, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

*Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.*

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## CHAPTER II.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

*Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

10. The constable where notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

*Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—For Slaughter.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

*B.—For other Purposes.*

(e.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

*C.—Out of District.*

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

*Areas infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The cattle may be moved in these parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-



cattle of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### B.—*Movement into.*

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### C.—*Movement into, from another District.*

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

#### *Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

### CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

#### *Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1876, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

#### *Place Infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved therefrom, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept thereon have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

#### A.—*For Slaughter.*

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—*For other Purposes.*

(a.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(c.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(d.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

#### C.—*Out of District.*

(e.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(g.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(i.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*B.—Movement into.*

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*C.—Movement into, from another District.*

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate in respect of or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in respect of or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

*Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

## CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

*Notice of Sheep-Pox.*

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.*

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, so from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place infected with Sheep-Pox.*

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in respect of or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(c.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall cause and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been distributed to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

#### *Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.*

29.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c.) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1873 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

#### *Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.*

30. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

#### *Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.*

31. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

32. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared under by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

### CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

#### *Notice of Sheep-Scab.*

33. The certificate to whom notice of the foot of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1873, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

#### *Treatment for Sheep-Scab.*

34. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.*

35. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

#### *Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.*

36. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

### CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

#### *Enunciation of Act of 1873.*

37. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1873 (namely):  
Section twenty-nine (slaughter);  
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);  
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);  
Section thirty-three (powers of police);  
Section thirty-four (powers of inspectors);  
Section thirty-five (detention of vessels);  
Section thirty-six (outcrops washed ashore);  
and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.*

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.*

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place, of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Article 53 or other provisions of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

*Slaughter in Glanders.*

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

*Exception of Military.*

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

## CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

*Extension of Act of 1878.*

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, solder, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);  
Section twenty-eight (infected places);  
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);  
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);  
Section fifty (powers of police);  
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);  
Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Swine-Fever.*

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place infected with Swine-Fever.*

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
- (e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (5.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or
- (6.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

- (a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
- (b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.
- (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
- (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.*

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

#### *Disinfection for Swine-Fever.*

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

- (a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

#### CHAPTER 8.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSPORT.

##### *Special Provisions for these Cases.*

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (5.) While being on common or unenclosed land; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, fold, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

##### *A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease

(h.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

#### C.—Swine Fever.

(j.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(l.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(m.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine Fever.

(n.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

#### E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(a.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

#### F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 2.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

##### Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 68 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

#### *Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.*

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

##### *A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 25;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is found, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

##### *B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(f.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(b.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is found; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(g.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(h.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(j.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local

Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expense of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or near about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situated, or a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 11.—CARCASSES Disposed.

55.—(1.) The carcasses of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some

proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slanted as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

#### *Digging up.*

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

### CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

#### *Declaration of Infected Places by Privy Council only.*

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

#### *Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.*

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

### CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

## PART III.

### Disinfection.

### CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

#### *Vessels.*

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours while which it is so used.

#### *Fodder and Litter.*

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied in, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.*

62.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

#### *Horse-Boxes.*

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

#### *Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.*

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, so



the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows:

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but
- (c.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—
  - (i.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
  - (ii.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
  - (iii.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC

#### Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

### CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

*Obligation on Occupiers.*

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

## CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owing or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

*Regulations of Local Authorities.*

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense;

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of these places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required;

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals, and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

*Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.*

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

## PART IV.

## Transit.

## CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.

*Fittings of Vessels.*

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

*Overcrowding.*

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

*Shorn Sheep.*

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

*Gangways for Sheep-Pens.*

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

*Detention.*

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

## CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

*Water.*

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

*Food.*

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipping of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

## CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA.

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorised to demand it.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being loaded, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, his owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(5.) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6.) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be handed by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorised by such master to demand and receive it.

(7.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

## CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

*Trucks, Horse-Boxes, or other Vehicles.*

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot holds.

*Overcrowding.*

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

*Shorn Sheep.*

87. Between each first day of November and the next following third day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclashed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation, except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

## CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board or of landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclashed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

## PART V.

## Foreign.

## CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

90.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

- The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
- The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
- The Dominions of the King of Italy.
- The Principality of Montenegro.
- The Principality of Rumania.
- The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
- The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

- Belgium. The German Empire.

## CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

*Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.*

91. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

- Dublin. Belfast.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Time for Slaughter.*

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.  
(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

*Movement.*

94.—(1.) No carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.  
(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcass or thing so aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.  
96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 29.—QUARANTINE.

*Port having Quarantine Station.*

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a port is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:—

## Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Conditions of Landing.*

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

*Disinfection.*

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 30.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

*Countries specified.*

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.  
Denmark.  
Norway.  
Sweden.  
Spain.  
Portugal.

*Place of Landing.*

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast. Dublin.

(2.) These foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

*Conditions of Landing.*

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or consignee of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

- entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and
- (b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officers, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

#### *Twelve Hours' Detention.*

- 105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.
- (2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

#### *Examination and Consequences.*

- 106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.
- (2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).
- (3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

#### *A.—Cattle-Plague.*

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

#### *B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals, and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *E.—Swine-Fever.*

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.
- (c.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab ( reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

#### *F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

#### *G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B.

#### *H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B.

#### *Continuance of one Cargo.*

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

#### *Detention of Suspected Animals.*

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

#### *Meat and Bones.*

110.—(1.) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

*Loading of other Foreign Animals.*

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

## CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

## CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

*Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.*

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

*Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.*

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals injured or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or sent to a slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

*Carcasses.*

119.—(1). If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall

immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

*General Power of Detention.*

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

*Duties of Local Authorities and Police.*

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## PART VI.

## General.

## CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or other or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officers, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 125 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 125 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or removed for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

#### *Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

#### *Duty of Inspector is not immediately.*

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

#### *Forms.*

135.—(L.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, as far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

#### *Weekly Returns to Privy Council.*

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district phœro-parvum, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, fury, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

#### *Food and Water during Detention.*

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### *Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.*

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### *Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.*

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

##### *Withholding of Compensation.*

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

##### *Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.*

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, on affidavit, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incurred by the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

##### *Record of Slaughtering.*

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

##### *Returns of Expenditure.*

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

##### *Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.*

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

#### Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1890.

MORRIS. R. DEASY. ROBT. R. WARREN.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWSE.  
HENRY CHURCHILL. GERALD FITZGERALD, JR.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### Forms for Use by an Inspector.

###### (1.)

##### Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this      day of      , 18      .  
(Signed)      A.B.

###### (2.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indosed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indosed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this      day of      , 18      .  
(Signed)      A.B.

###### (3.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indosed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indosed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18      .  
(Signed)      A.B.

###### (4.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indosed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indosed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18      .  
(Signed)      A.B.

###### (5.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indosed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indosed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18      .  
(Signed)      A.B.

###### (6.)

##### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I



# ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the pigsty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

(7.)

*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

(8.)

*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

## Forms of Movement Licence.

(1.)

*Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

\* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

in charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

The certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Notes.—Persons taking without the above licence where such is necessary, or after having obtained licence but exposed, or contaminating, slaughtering, or otherwise using or attempting to obtain by means of a false pretence, or passing or moving to or from any place, or in any way contravening the provisions of the Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both.

\* No.

I, G.H. of            , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of            to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a)            , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (i) o'clock this day, and so longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this            day of            , 18            .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Contaminating or slaughtering animals, or the use may be

Notes.—Persons taking without the above licence where such is necessary, or after having obtained licence but exposed, or contaminating, slaughtering, or otherwise using or attempting to obtain by means of a false pretence, or in any way contravening the provisions of the Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both.

(2.)

*Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No. .

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to (b)

at

for the purpose of (c)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

Conditions referred on License (a)

\* This number must correspond with that on the license

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license

*Caution.*—Persons using without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a license to be granted or used in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

\* No. .

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b), hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a license of that other Local Authority referred on or referring to this license.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are referred on this license (a).

Description of the Infected Place	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (d)

This License is available for (c) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this day of , 18 .

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this License.

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the one only be.  
(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation at the one only be.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be referred on this license by the person granting the same.

(d) The intended address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

(e) To be filled up as regards

*Caution.*—Persons using without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a license to be granted or used in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(3.)

*Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No. .

License granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a)

at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for days.

\* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the license.

*Caution.*—Persons using without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a license to be granted or used in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

\* No. .

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licenses for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a), hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) but not being within a place infected with (a).

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this license must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a license of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situated referred on or referring to this license.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved

This License is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this day of , 18 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or the one only be.

(b) To be filled up as regards

*Caution.*—Persons using without the above license where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such license has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or using by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a license to be granted or used in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licenses herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.







## ORDERS IN COUNCIL

### THE THREE SCHEDULES

*Form of Record under Article 142 of Order.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

Free Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_

## References

## PART I

Records of each Animal affected with *Pleuro-pneumonia* [or *Sheep-pox*] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

[illegible]

Of the above Animals the following were reserved  
for Observation and Treatment by direction of  
the Petry Council dated \_\_\_\_\_

1999年12月

## PART II

Record of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above mentioned Act.

[illegible]

## References

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Four Law Unions of

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

1. List of PATRIMONY made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, as Com-  
pensation to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle, and Remuneration to Inspectors and other Officers under the provisions of <sup>2</sup>The Cattle  
Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1876, and the Orders made thereunder.

[illegible]

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To  
The Chief or Under Secretary,  
Dunlin Castle.

Chairman of the Board of Governors.  
 Clerk of the Union.  
 Date.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.—Form I.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND  
LICENSE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ANIMALS FOR  
EXHIBITION

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Androm or Askade (as the case may be) described in the enclosed Schedule, for exportation from the Port of in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animals or Animals	Observations.
	In Writing.	In Figures.		
Cattle, . . .				
Sheep, . . .				
Pigs, . . .				
Goats, . . .				
Exotic Animals and domesticated animals.				
Total No. of Animals.				

Signature of Inspector\_\_\_\_\_

## Form III.—LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license his or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_ from the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Vessel—  
Name of Owner of Vessel—  
Date of Sailing—

## NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

## FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

(To be annexed to Form I.)

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Port of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have







landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 26th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, G. W. H. F. Cogan.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of  
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 4th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

*Schedule to above Order.*

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Lanes, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

##### Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

##### Declaration.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

in the declaration, or by his agent authorised in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by these Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

*Delivery of Certificate and Declaration.*

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereon to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declarations or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

*Exemption from indorsement of Licence.*

(See note \*).

4. Articles 20 (c) and 31 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

*Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.*

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cobes Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Armin-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Road, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle  
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogswell. Thos. Steele, Genl.

**SCHEDULE.**

**Form A.**

*Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.*

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.**

I, A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C.D., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle \_\_\_\_\_

Sheep \_\_\_\_\_

Goats \_\_\_\_\_

Swine \_\_\_\_\_

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures)

*Caution (to be printed on the form).—*A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

**Form B.**

**(Article 3.)**

*To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.*

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

**Caution.**

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

\* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have since been revised.

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKERS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

### Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

### Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat-animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises on farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

### Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such license shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(A) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(B) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the place or places in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a license of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis

(Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. 11.)

### Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 3th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan.      Thos. Stook, Genl.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 110.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

### Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(a) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(b) Provided, as follows:

(i) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area.

(ii) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

3. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

#### Offences.

4. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Edward Sullivan, M.P.  
Henry Grady. W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Foster.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in virtue and exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcass found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Lan, C. Edward Sullivan, M.P.  
C. R. Barry. Thos. Stoeck, Genl.  
W. M. Johnson.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 133.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the

powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Waterpoint, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of May,  
1883.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. S. R. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

#### H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dun-drum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,  
1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,  
W. S. R. KAYE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "THE INSPECTED PLACED MARKING OR BRANDING OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1883."

2. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the marking or branding of animals in a place declared to be infected with disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such marking or branding is to be effected.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 18th day of August, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

*Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.*

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (interpretation) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.

J. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Polles, C.R., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.

W. H. F. Cogran. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

(i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a License of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situate.

(ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

*Production of License: Name and Address.*

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the License authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

*Offence.*

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

*Interpretation.*

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

*Commencement.*

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.

J. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Polles, C.R., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.

W. H. F. Cogran. Thos. Steele, Genl.

## THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF NOVEMBER, 1883.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Us under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the vegetation with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and for the inspection of cattle in dairy-yards and cowsheds, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and for prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of November, 1883."

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 24th day of November, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S. J. A. Lawson.  
Thos. Steele, Genl. W. H. F. Cogan.  
A. M. Porter Henry Omsby.  
George A. G. May. C. Pallen, C.B., C.S.  
C. B. Barry, C.S.

## PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule *above*; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date *hereof*.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Lagan Bank road, in Cromac Ward, in the town of Belfast, which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncross, off White-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 961.

## THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.*

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or

(b.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c.) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

*Compensation.*

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:—

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

*Application of General Provisions.*

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1878 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

*Movement of Diseased or Suspected Animals for Slaughter.*

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and used on a

highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

- (a.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a Licence of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a fleet or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.
- (b.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.
- (c.) The fleet or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 79 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

#### *Extent.*

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

#### *Interpretation.*

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### *Short Title.*

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Deogheha  
O'Connor Don. A. M. Foster, M.P.  
John Walsh.

### THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1884, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council  
in Ireland.

#### *SPECIES.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to take further measures for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease :

Now therefore We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows :

#### *Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1884, No. II.

#### *Commencement.*

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

#### *Interpretation.*

3. In this Order—  
Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, ewes, heifers, and calves), and sheep, goats, and swine.  
Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different species are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expos means exposé for sale or in any manner put up or offered for sale, or exhibited at an exhibition.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Finsbury-street, in the city of Dublin.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### *Public Sale in Dublin Metropolis.*

4. No public sale of an animal or animals, fit or store, shall be held in Dublin Metropolis, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

#### *Lairs.*

5. No yard, shed, or other place, shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

#### *Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.*

6. (1.) Any place licensed as a lair shall, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

- (2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :—

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

- (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

- (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of linewash in which commercial carbolic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of the acid to four gallons of linewash.

- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Special Regulation as to Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.*

7. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the next following Saturday, and in either case before it is again used.

8. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :—

- (i.) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

- (ii.) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

- (iii.) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of carbolic acid, containing one part of the acid to thirty parts of water.



(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Revocation.

9. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked; but this revocation shall not—

- (a.) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;
- (b.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before this Order takes effect;
- (c.) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order hereby revoked.

#### Offences.

10. (a.) If a public sale of an animal or animals, set or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid shall, each according to, and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(b.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair as a place of rest for animals, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c.) If anything is done, or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 7th day of May, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. O'Hagan.  
C. R. Barry. Henry Ormsby.  
Thos. Steele, Genl. John Neish.

#### SCHEDULE.

No. of Order.	Date of Order.	Title or Subject of Order.
206	21st May, 1883.	The Dublin Metropolitan Order of 1878, No. 113.
410	7th September, 1883.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. 17.
592	14th March, 1884.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1884.

#### PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Waterford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order, and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Sion-row-road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Rose-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

#### PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.



## PORT OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

## PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An enclosed yard, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end of the Old Quay at Sligo.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. V.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following area, namely:—An area in the county of Dublin comprising the townland of Balbherry Demesne, in the parish of Swords, and the adjoining lands of Knockmold, in the occupation

of Mr. John Maguire, all situate in the poor law union of Balbherry, which was declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant dated the 26th day of September, 1884, No. IV., to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, is hereby declared to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, and that area shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 19th day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. VI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby declare all those yards, sheds, and other places in the occupation of Mr. Peter Finegan, of 208, Great Britain-street, in the city of Dublin, and situate at Mahony's-lane, off North Brunswick-street, in the city of Dublin, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of February, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1885, No. I.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

- I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885, No. I."
- II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.
- III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any sheep, goats, or swine from Hamburg, in the German Empire.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of February, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, C. John Nelsh.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1885, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Con-

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any sheep, goats, or swine from Bremen, in the German Empire.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 25th day of February 1885.

Edward Sullivan, G.	Leinster.
J. A. Lawson.	
Henry Crossby.	R. Dwyer.
A. M. Porter.	Henry Bruen.
	John Nash.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

*SPEAKER.*

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule to this order, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:—

(1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the poor law union in which the infected place from which the cattle are to be moved is situate, to a slaughter-house in the city of Dublin, specified in the licence, or to the yard of Edward O'Keefe, horse-slaughterer, or knacker, situate in Mill-street, in the city of Dublin, in a cattle van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.

(2.) If the diseased cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(3.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house, or to the aforesaid knacker's yard, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority of the poor law union from which the cattle are moved; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the said Local Authority.

(4.) The cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use, and before it is again used, be cleaned and disinfected, as follows:—

- (i.) (1.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which cattle or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or secured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scraping and sweeping of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

3. (1.) The lungs of all cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, in the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule in this Order, shall be sent with all practicable speed to the yard of the aforesaid Edward O'Keefe, and shall be there destroyed.

(2.) Each set of lungs shall be inclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached thereto specifying the name of the poor law union from which the animal was conveyed, the name of the owner, the date of slaughter, and the sex of the animal slaughtered.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 25th day of February, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, G.	Leinster.
J. A. Lawson.	
Henry Crossby.	R. Dwyer.
A. M. Porter.	Henry Bruen.
	John Nash.

#### SCHEDULE.

Poor law union of	Belmullet.
"	North Dublin.
"	South Dublin.
"	Rathdown.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. VIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPEAKER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 26th day of March, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULES TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the poor law union of North Dublin comprising Mahony's lane, off North Brunswick-street, in the city of Dublin, and all those dairy-yards and other premises which are entered from Mahony's lane.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1885, No. III.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

*SPEAKER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885, No. III."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the *Animals (Ireland) Order*.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any sheep, goats, or swine from Germany, in the German Empire.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 26th day of March, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, C.

John Nalsh.

# IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1885. No. IV.

By the Lord Justices and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

LEINSTER.

JAMES A. LAWSON.

THOS. M. STEELE, Genl.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878*, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885, No. IV."

II. The Orders in Council described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

III. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Orders, or any of them, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders, or any of them.

IV. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 28th day of April, 1885.

W. H. F. Cogran.

John Nalsh.

## SCHEDULE. Orders Revoked.

Date.	Subject.
1885.	
18 February.	Port of Hamburg—Prohibition of Sheep, Goats, and Swine.
18 February.	Port of Bremen—Prohibition of Sheep, Goats, and Swine.
20 March.	Port of Gothenburg—Prohibition of Sheep, Goats, and Swine.

## THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

CARNAFON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878*, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### *Slaughter in Swine-Fever.*

1. A Local Authority may if they think fit,—

(1.) Cause any swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered; or

(2.) Cause any swine being or having been in the same pigsty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered.

### *Compensation in Swine-Fever.*

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union Funds, pay compensation as follows for swine slaughtered under this Order:—

(1.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty shillings.

(2.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

### *Extent.*

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

### *Short Title.*

4. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C.

W. H. F. Cogran.

M. Morris.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton.

Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of  
Ireland.

CARNAFON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878*, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,

Kilmacshamus Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C.

W. H. F. Cogran.

M. Morris.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton,

Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor  
of Ireland.

CARNAFON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878*, and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,

Kilmacshamus Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878*, and of every power enabling Us therein, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector

under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £185 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvon Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmacshannon Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

### CARNARVON.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order;

and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2 The Order dated the 29th day of December, 1883, relating to the Port of Cork is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of October, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the city of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Penrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

III. A portion of a yard belonging to the Corporation of the city of Cork, in the occupation of the south of Ireland Cattle Trade Association, situated between Victoria-quay and the Marine-wall, and at the rear of the Old Passage Railway Station, in the South Ward, in the city of Cork, having its entrance and exit at Victoria-quay.

## II.—REPORTS OF INSPECTION.

### I.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN DUBLIN.

In the month of January, 1885, by order of Earl Spencer, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a special system of inspection was commenced by Government Veterinary Inspectors of all the dairy-yards within the City of Dublin and its vicinity.

This inspection was instituted with a view to assist in stamping out Pleuro-Pneumonia in the North and South Dublin Unions where that disease had been more prevalent than in any other part of Ireland, and was continued until most of the cattle had been removed to the grazing districts for the summer season of 1885.

The inspection has been resumed, and will be continued until the grazing season of 1886; and the best results are expected to follow from it.

Subjoined is an extract from the report on the subject made in June last:—

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF MR. HENLEY, F.R.C.V.S., Travelling Inspector, dated 10th June, 1885.

For the purpose of facilitating the duty of inspection, the city and neighbourhood of Dublin, in North and South Dublin Unions, were divided into eleven districts. These divisions related to the general inspection of dairies. The various "infected places" were grouped into districts, as circumstances demanded, according to their positions.

For the general inspection Government Veterinary Surgeons from the North-wall staff were employed, as far as possible inspection would admit of their being down from each duty. These gentlemen were instructed to visit all dairies that were not under restrictions, and to report every day as to the state of health of all animals in each place visited, upon a form prepared for the purpose.

The duty of special inspection, which related to "infected places," was undertaken by myself and other members of the veterinary staff, who did not enter any yard or other place unless a case of disease was reported from it, or unless we had reasonable grounds for believing that cases of disease were not being reported. This was made a weekly inspection, but in some instances the places were more frequently visited.

The general inspection resulted in the detection of a number of cases of disease which had not been previously brought under the notice of the authorities. The inspection of "infected places" resulted in the detection of a very large number of cases in their earliest stages, of a number in advanced stages, and of many old cases, which had either not been previously reported or had become convalescent.

During the period named the official inspection

resulted in the detection of 225 cases which had not been previously reported. Some of the cases detected by the Government Inspectors were disputed by the owners. It is satisfactory to state that in every instance the opinion of the Government Veterinary Inspectors was confirmed by the post-mortem examination.

During the same period there have been slaughtered about 540 animals.

Since the passing of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Order, No. VII., post-mortem examinations have been made in 534 cases. These have shown disease to exist—

In the Right Lung in 170 cases.	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	122 "
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	62 "
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	324 "

It has been found necessary, in a large number of instances, to enforce the law by legal proceedings.

It is difficult at present to estimate the real result of the official inspection. It has been the means of reducing the number of centres of disease. I fully anticipate that much good has been done. A mass of useful information has been collected which will form the basis of future work, and a register of nearly all the dairy yards in both Unions made.

I have received excellent assistance from the gentlemen on the Veterinary Staff who have been called upon for duty bearing upon this inquiry. I would more especially name Messrs. D. S. Prentice and J. H. Jones, who have shown a deep interest in the work, and have been most energetic in the performance of their duties.

## 2.—TRAVELLING INSPECTION.

STATEMENT for the year 1885, relating to the Southern District, by Mr. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.A.,  
Travelling Inspector.

During that portion of the year 1885 when I was engaged on special duty with regard to Pleuro-Pneumonia in and about the City of Dublin, my time was occupied in the southern district of Ireland.

Attention has been given to railway pens and vehicles used at the various stations and over the lines of railway in this district. I have made 107 visits to the principal stations where cattle are congregated, and examined a very large number of the trucks used for their conveyance. The supply of foot-holds (or of efficient substitutes) to the trucks and a satisfactory supply of drinking water have been attended to. Many visits have also been made to the animal-exporting ports, where the cattle-carrying vessels as well as the places set apart for the veterinary examination of animals intended for exportation to Great Britain have been frequently inspected.

I have attended some of the principal fairs in my district, and have made special inspections of public cattle and swine markets. Many visits have been made to the various yards used as lairs in Dublin for the rearing of animals intended for export.

Inquiries have also been instituted into reported outbreaks of disease in country districts, and post-mortem examinations made of animals supposed to have suffered from disease.

Among the miscellaneous duties performed was the supervision of the construction of new premises in my district intended to be used either as lairs or as places of inspection for the veterinary examination of animals prior to exportation. Several visits have been made to spaces at railway stations, which were being prepared as "railway pens."

As the result of these inspections and visits, I have found that in a large number of instances the railway companies have materially improved their method of cleansing and disinfecting their railway tracks. Washing stations have been erected where the process of cleansing and disinfection is well carried out. In some instances, where there are many centres for re-loading animals, a washing station is about to be

constructed at each centre. Some are nearly completed. The railway pens have been better attended to, and the floors of many of these spaces greatly improved by laying down such surfaces as are practically impermeable to fluids, and which can be effectually cleansed with water. In many cases proper places have been constructed for the reception of sweepings from tracks and railway pens. There is a marked improvement, generally, on all the lines of railway in this district, and a general willingness shown on the part of the companies to co-operate with the department in carrying out the Act and Orders in Council passed thereunder. I have had less reason this year than in any previous one to find fault on account of insected cleansing and disinfection. I think that every reasonable endeavour is made by the various companies to convey animals from out-lying districts to the ports for export; with as little discomfort and injury to animals as possible.

I have found that the vessels engaged in the cattle traffic between Great Britain and Ireland were reasonably attended to. I have very rarely had even to remonstrate with the captains for negligence. Every vessel is inspected by the Ship Inspectors at the different ports before being loaded, as also are the places of inspection before being again used for animals. I have found these places in good order, clean, and well-kept.

When at the fairs, I made such a general inspection of the animals as the circumstances of the case would admit of, and I have reasonable grounds for considering that there is very little disease in the districts remote from Dublin.

The improvements made in the places used for cattle lairs in Dublin within the last year, and especially within the last three years, are very great. Excellent floors have been provided, and also good supplies of water for drinking and flushing purposes. These places are regularly cleansed, and are, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

STATEMENT for the year 1885, for the Northern District, by Captain TUCK, R.S., Travelling Inspector.

The arrangements at the ports in the northern district, from which animals are shipped, and where they are subject to veterinary examination, may be considered most satisfactory, the duties being strictly carried out by the various members of the staff employed thereat.

At all these ports the inspection yards are well paved either with concrete, stone, or brick, and have hydrants fixed, so that they can be easily cleansed with water before being disinfected. Many of the yards have lairs for animals waiting shipment, which is a great advantage. They are also well supplied with water for the use of the animals. These yards were frequently inspected; and the prescribed requirements as to cleansing and disinfection were found to have been duly carried out.

The railway companies have done much towards the improvement of pens and other places used for the reception and keeping of animals in transit. In many cases the entire surfaces are paved. The remainder, owing to the nature of the traffic and large area, could not be so treated, but the flooring is such that it can be cleaned by scraping and sweeping before being disinfected with lime.

There have been comparatively few cases this year of neglect of the requirements relative to the cleansing and disinfection of waggons. Cleansing stations have been established, so that at any fair of importance the waggons arrive at the loading banks clean. This was notably the case at the October Ballinacree fair, which I attended.

The lairs at or near any of the railway stations on the lines leading to the ports of embarkation in my district are frequently visited, and in some cases improvements have been made by the local authorities for the better cleansing of the sites on which fairs are held.

The vessels carrying cattle from the ports in my district I consider to be in a most satisfactory state; well fitted; and, considering the short journeys, well ventilated. The requirements as to cleansing and disinfection are strictly carried out. Inspections of the ships are made daily by Ship Inspectors appointed for that duty; frequent visits of inspection are also made by myself, and I can say that in no case have I found it necessary to more than suggest improvements. Every willingness being shown by the shipping agents at the ports to carry out my wishes.

## III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Amounts assessed on the several Unions in Ireland by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 22nd July, 1885, and placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund in pursuance of Section 83 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Union.	Amount Assessed.	Union.	Amount Assessed.	Union.	Amount Assessed.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ableykele, . . . . .	70 0 0	Dingle, . . . . .	28 18 9	Magherafelt, . . . . .	90 5 0
Antrim, . . . . .	130 17 4	Dunagire, . . . . .	42 18 0	Mallo, . . . . .	110 19 9
Ards, . . . . .	98 7 7	Dunegal, . . . . .	35 18 0	Marshalltown, . . . . .	45 8 0
Armagh, . . . . .	214 12 4	Dunpatrick, . . . . .	185 7 0	Milfont, . . . . .	98 9 0
Athlone, . . . . .	92 3 7	Drogheda, . . . . .	129 8 5	Mifford, . . . . .	31 3 7
Athy, . . . . .	115 15 11	Dromore West, . . . . .	38 8 7	Milfret, . . . . .	20 2 4
Bahaborough, . . . . .	42 0 0	Dublin, North, . . . . .	411 11 2	Milfretstown, . . . . .	51 2 0
Bahin, . . . . .	31 12 1	Dublin, South, . . . . .	709 15 7	Mobill, . . . . .	41 3 0
Bahinane, . . . . .	81 9 2	Dundalk, . . . . .	119 19 9	Monaghan, . . . . .	98 17 1
Bahinane, . . . . .	59 10 8	Dunlough, . . . . .	11 19 7	Mount Belov, . . . . .	42 2 6
Ballycastle, . . . . .	46 5 9	Dungannon, . . . . .	29 4 8	Mountmellick, . . . . .	107 3 0
Ballymahon, . . . . .	44 11 8	Dungarvan, . . . . .	55 17 2	Mulligan, . . . . .	164 19 2
Ballymaza, . . . . .	136 9 4	Dunmoreway, . . . . .	24 14 2	Nass, . . . . .	100 0 11
Ballymoy, . . . . .	86 15 8	Dunmurry, . . . . .	110 3 1	Nenagh, . . . . .	108 16 10
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	83 1 2	Dunderry, . . . . .	22 13 9	Nenagh, . . . . .	98 6 1
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	30 13 0	Eard, . . . . .	77 8 9	Newcastle, . . . . .	45 12 2
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	99 14 0	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	115 10 10	Newport, . . . . .	13 14 10
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	76 17 3	Enniskillen, . . . . .	111 8 11	New Ross, . . . . .	106 14 0
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	167 0 11	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	28 8 0	Nenagh, . . . . .	177 4 10
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	76 18 4	Fernagh, . . . . .	108 2 9	Newtownards, . . . . .	147 17 1
Bantry, . . . . .	22 16 8	Galway, . . . . .	48 14 0	Oldcastle, . . . . .	65 8 1
Barrow, . . . . .	41 11 11	Glenties, . . . . .	35 1 10	Omagh, . . . . .	98 18 0
Belfast, . . . . .	796 11 0	Glenties, . . . . .	21 6 1	Omagh, . . . . .	15 12 0
Belfast, . . . . .	11 3 5	Glen, . . . . .	29 13 0	Pasaden, . . . . .	107 4 10
Belfast, . . . . .	45 11 8	Glen, . . . . .	83 15 8	Portlaoine, . . . . .	36 15 7
Boyle, . . . . .	77 3 0	Gort, . . . . .	44 17 4	Rathdown, . . . . .	279 15 1
Cahircross, . . . . .	23 17 0	Gort, . . . . .	20 8 0	Rathfriland, . . . . .	183 14 2
Callan, . . . . .	75 9 5	Grange, . . . . .	89 6 0	Rathfriland, . . . . .	88 7 10
Carlow, . . . . .	156 7 11	Inchicore, . . . . .	40 14 5	Roscommon, . . . . .	67 1 3
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	52 12 9	Inchicore, . . . . .	34 3 2	Roscrea, . . . . .	74 9 2
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	50 6 3	Kantock, . . . . .	80 10 4	Scariff, . . . . .	98 18 2
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	89 15 0	Kells, . . . . .	100 5 5	Shillagh, . . . . .	32 7 0
Cashe, . . . . .	112 0 7	Kesh, . . . . .	80 7 1	Shillagh, . . . . .	48 15 2
Castellary, . . . . .	48 10 11	Kesh, . . . . .	45 14 9	Skell, . . . . .	15 13 7
Castellary, . . . . .	79 1 5	Kesh, . . . . .	104 8 0	Sligo, . . . . .	102 19 2
Castellary, . . . . .	33 14 11	Kilbegg, . . . . .	26 9 5	Strabane, . . . . .	105 6 9
Castellary, . . . . .	27 7 10	Kilbegg, . . . . .	22 7 0	Strabane, . . . . .	31 15 0
Castellary, . . . . .	76 0 0	Kilbegg, . . . . .	78 12 7	Strabane, . . . . .	32 12 0
Castellary, . . . . .	12 11 5	Kilbegg, . . . . .	24 13 8	Strabane, . . . . .	42 12 0
Castellary, . . . . .	118 14 5	Kilbegg, . . . . .	142 13 11	Strabane, . . . . .	68 17 11
Celbridge, . . . . .	119 17 1	Kilbegg, . . . . .	54 18 7	Thames, . . . . .	94 5 8
Clonsilla, . . . . .	44 4 10	Kilbegg, . . . . .	42 9 0	Thames, . . . . .	148 13 1
Clonsilla, . . . . .	18 12 4	Larne, . . . . .	109 6 30	Tobacco, . . . . .	42 9 7
Clonsilla, . . . . .	45 17 7	Larne, . . . . .	28 10 10	Tobacco, . . . . .	91 2 0
Clonsilla, . . . . .	58 16 9	Larne, . . . . .	72 6 8	Tobacco, . . . . .	113 11 8
Clonsilla, . . . . .	52 19 1	Larne, . . . . .	204 11 3	Tobacco, . . . . .	80 2 5
Clonsilla, . . . . .	59 19 11	Larne, . . . . .	189 17 10	Tobacco, . . . . .	34 16 1
Clonsilla, . . . . .	75 0 5	Larne, . . . . .	51 17 8	Tobacco, . . . . .	86 16 4
Clonsilla, . . . . .	107 12 0	Larne, . . . . .	60 10 2	Tobacco, . . . . .	47 9 0
Clonsilla, . . . . .	68 4 0	Larne, . . . . .	56 2 11	Tobacco, . . . . .	150 10 4
Cootehill, . . . . .	76 3 10	Leedsford, . . . . .	166 15 4	Westport, . . . . .	32 8 4
Cock, . . . . .	368 2 5	Leedsford, . . . . .	68 18 4	Westport, . . . . .	112 12 1
Cooma, . . . . .	21 3 10	Loughrea, . . . . .	79 9 4	Youghal, . . . . .	62 8 11
Cooma, . . . . .	98 4 2	Loughrea, . . . . .	149 19 10		
Delvin, . . . . .	55 1 5	Macroom, . . . . .	66 5 5	Total, . . . . .	14,436 12 1

\* The previous assessment, amounting to £14,376 11s. 11d., was made on the 19th December, 1883. For Statement showing how this Fund is expended, see Tables 2 and 3.



TABLE 2.—Expenditure of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, during the Year 1885.

## A.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED OUT OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.

I.—Salaries		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers in Control Office of Veterinary Department,		2,080	12	5			
Travelling Expenses,		690	0	0			
Officers engaged in Portal Inspection,		8,360	20	10			
II.—Travelling Expenses,		727	5	6			
III.—Incidents,		22	18	0			
					19,822	11	7

## B.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED OUT OF GENERAL CATTLE DISEASE FUND.

I.—Amount repaid to Local Authorities in respect of their Expenditure, (a),	8,586	15	5
II.—Amount refunded to the Local Authority, Swatish Union, having been paid into the Fund in error,	43	12	6
III.—General Veterinary Inspectors and Incidents,	81	5	11
IV.—Amount paid into the Exchequer towards the salary of the Chief Clerk, Veterinary Department,	62	0	0
	8,478	14	10

Total Expenditure, £421,011 6 5

(a) For statement in detail of expenditure of Local Authorities see Table 3.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the Year 1885.

UNION.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ANTRIM.					
Antrim, . . . . .	—	65 0 0	0 15 3	65 15 3	32 18 0
Ballycastle, . . . . .	—	6 0 0	0 13 0	6 13 0	3 0 0
Ballymanagh, . . . . .	—	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	—
Ballymoney, . . . . .	—	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	6 10 0
Belfast, . . . . .	—	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	78 18 1
Larne, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	—
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	29 10 0	2 4 4	61 14 4	56 13 2
Co. ARMAGH.					
Armagh, . . . . .	—	79 3 4	1 2 0	80 5 4	29 0 0
Lurgan, . . . . .	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	30 0 0
Co. CATH.					
Bathborough, . . . . .	—	14 13 0	—	14 13 0	7 6 0
Bowrobog, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	25 0 0
Cavan, . . . . .	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	32 0 0
Cootehill, . . . . .	—	64 15 0	—	64 15 0	32 7 6
Co. DOWN.					
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	5 0 0
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	15 4 0	—	15 4 0	15 2 6
Dunmurry, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—
Glenties, . . . . .	—	5 16 6	—	5 16 6	—
Irishaven, . . . . .	—	—	1 19 0	1 19 0	—
Lettistown, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	18 13 0
Milford, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	16 17 6
Stranlar, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.					
Barbidge, . . . . .	—	45 15 11	—	45 15 11	22 10 6
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	17 0 0	—	17 0 0	6 25 0
Killesh, . . . . .	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	3 10 0
Newry, . . . . .	—	92 0 0	—	92 0 0	91 2 0
Newtownards, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	0 17 0	12 17 0	6 0 0
Co. FERMANAGH.					
Eganville, . . . . .	—	69 3 0	—	69 3 0	—
Irvinestown, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	10 0 0
Lamahan, . . . . .	—	25 12 6	—	25 12 6	10 6 8
Co. LONDONDERRY.					
Coleraine, . . . . .	—	49 10 0	1 0 0	50 10 0	26 10 0
Larne, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	12 10 0
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	59 18 0	—	59 18 0	—
Magherafelt, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	12 10 0
Co. MONAGHAN.					
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	6 0 0	93 10 8	—	99 10 8	39 13 3
Castledown, . . . . .	—	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	37 10 0
Clones, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	11 5 0
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1885, in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

## EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1885—continued.

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Grants Disburse Fund*
	Dispositions to the Unions of Grants and Grants Repaid	Salaries and Allowances of Officers	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>					
<b>Co. TYROSS.</b>					
Castlederg.	—	—	—	22 0 0	11 0 0
Clagher.	—	22 0 0	—	17 5 0	8 0 0
Cookstown.	—	14 0 0	1 5 0	37 7 0	18 13 4
Dungannon.	—	37 7 0	—	1 11 0	—
Fortin.	—	1 5 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	5 10 0
Grange.	—	7 0 0	—	14 19 8	11 10 7
Strabane.	—	14 14 4	0 5 0	—	—
<b>TOTAL, ULSTER.</b>	<b>6 0 0</b>	<b>1,552 0 5</b>	<b>10 6 7</b>	<b>1,808 6 10</b>	<b>701 13 4</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>					
Ballyvaughan.	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Cerrofin.	—	10 0 0	—	40 0 0	6 5 0
Ennis.	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—
Ennistymon.	—	6 2 0	0 15 0	6 17 0	—
Killybegs.	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Kilrush.	—	29 16 0	—	29 16 0	15 13 4
Scriff.	—	26 12 10	—	26 12 10	—
Tulla.	—	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	15 0 0
<b>Co. CORK.</b>					
Bandon.	—	43 0 4	—	43 9 4	—
Bantry.	—	50 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Castletown.	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	0 0 0
Clonakilly.	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Cork.	—	136 8 8	—	134 8 8	66 7 7
Dunsmurray.	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	2 10 0
Ferry.	—	47 10 0	0 0 8	47 10 8	23 15 0
Kinsale.	—	43 0 0	—	43 0 0	38 10 0
Kinsale.	—	32 12 0	3 8 0	35 14 0	16 0 0
Macroom.	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Malton.	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	26 11 1
Midleton.	—	62 12 0	5 10 0	67 2 0	40 9 6
Midleton.	—	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	12 0 0
Midleton.	—	30 0 0	0 13 7	30 13 7	10 10 2
Midleton.	—	38 0 0	—	38 0 0	18 0 0
Skull.	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Youghal.	—	53 0 0	2 10 0	55 10 0	56 18 2
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>					
Caherciveen.	—	28 7 0	0 16 0	28 9 6	12 11 8
Dingle.	—	8 11 0	—	8 11 0	13 4 8
Kenmare.	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	27 0 0
Killybegs.	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—
Lisena.	—	88 2 2	1 10 11	89 12 1	294 0 1
Trillick.	—	132 16 11	0 8 0	133 4 11	108 10 4
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>					
Crook.	—	43 10 0	—	43 10 0	9 15 0
Glan.	—	12 3 9	—	12 3 9	—
Kilfrush.	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	39 0 0
Limerick.	26 10 0†	132 0 0	0 12 6	137 2 6	66 0 0
Newcastle.	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	30 0 0
Rathfriland.	—	69 5 10	—	69 5 10	32 12 11
<b>Co. TIPPERARY.</b>					
Borrisokane.	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	7 16 6
Carrick-on-Shannon.	—	88 0 0	0 19 0	88 19 0	33 0 0
Clonmel.	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	40 0 0
Clonmel.	—	81 5 11	—	81 5 11	24 7 11
Clonmel.	15 15 0	91 5 8	—	107 0 8	53 7 10
Clonmel.	10 12 4†	70 0 0	—	80 12 4	38 8 9
Clonmel.	—	46 5 2	0 7 6	46 12 8	—
Clonmel.	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
Clonmel.	1 0 0†	20 0 0	—	21 0 0	—

\* In some cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1885, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent separate disbursements valid for throughout the year only.

## EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

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TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1885—continued.

UNION.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Public Revenue Fund.
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Swine for Depredation.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—cont.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. WATERFORD.					
Dungarvan, . . . . .	—	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
Kilcashin, . . . . .	1 5 0†	19 9 1	0 14 1	21 0 2	3 14 7
Lismore, . . . . .	—	35 4 0	—	35 4 0	—
Waterford, . . . . .	31 17 6†	121 0 0	3 17 8	155 15 2	62 3 6
TOTAL, MUNSTER, . . . . .	85 0 0	2,440 11 1	31 12 11	2,547 4 0	1,312 6 4
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. CARLOW.					
Carlow, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
Co. DUBLIN.					
Balrothery, . . . . .	113 2 6	312 0 0	13 10 2	338 18 8	176 15 5
Dublin, North, . . . . .	1,259 15 0‡	676 15 0	44 18 1	2,380 9 1	1,236 10 9
Dublin, South, . . . . .	3,227 12 6	749 4 0	123 3 3	4,100 9 9	2,086 11 2
Rathdown, . . . . .	1,074 15 0	390 0 0	10 18 0	1,465 13 0	727 7 6
Co. KILDARE.					
Asky, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	8 3 0	73 3 0	32 10 0
Colmestown, . . . . .	129 16 3‡	121 0 0	5 13 4	255 9 7	122 0 7
Nass, . . . . .	17 12 6‡	82 0 0	0 2 5	100 4 5	72 6 3
Co. KINGS.					
Callan, . . . . .	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	24 10 0
Cashmore, . . . . .	—	17 12 6	—	17 12 6	15 3 9
Kilkeny, . . . . .	—	88 0 0	0 10 6	88 10 6	41 0 0
Thomastown, . . . . .	—	83 0 0	0 7 6	83 7 6	41 10 0
Urburgh, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	18 15 0
King's Co.					
Edenderry, . . . . .	—	94 5 0	—	94 5 0	13 15 0
Furossstown, . . . . .	—	87 10 0	14 6 1	101 16 1	42 3 0
Tullamore, . . . . .	4 0 0†	44 0 0	—	48 0 0	21 5 0
Co. LONGFORD.					
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	—
Graced, . . . . .	6 12 0†	88 0 0	—	94 12 0	37 5 7
Longford, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Co. LOUTH.					
Ardee, . . . . .	20 2 6	46 9 3	—	71 12 3	32 3 7
Donaghadee, . . . . .	81 2 6	140 0 0	5 13 2	226 15 8	209 19 8
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	47 0 0
Co. MEATH.					
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	143 0 0	93 18 0	5 18 8	232 16 8	—
Kells, . . . . .	25 17 4‡	93 14 0	12 5 4	136 16 10	63 17 7
Nassau, . . . . .	6 15 0	73 19 0	—	82 7 0	40 0 8
Oldcastle, . . . . .	15 15 0	40 17 9	—	54 12 9	30 8 10
Trim, . . . . .	74 5 0	85 4 0	3 19 7	152 8 7	54 14 0
Queen's Co.					
Abbeyleich, . . . . .	10 5 0†	36 0 0	—	46 5 0	—
Donaghmore, . . . . .	—	22 3 4	—	22 3 4	28 0 0
Mountmellick, . . . . .	—	14 19 0	0 12 11	15 2 11	—
Co. WICK.					
Adelphi, . . . . .	—	32 3 2	—	32 3 2	14 13 10
Delvin, . . . . .	—	22 0 0	2 19 3	24 19 3	—
Mullingar, . . . . .	—	80 16 8	2 19 6	83 16 2	38 3 0
Co. WICKLOW.					
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	10 0 0	41 11 3	51 11 3	—
Geary, . . . . .	6 15 0	50 11 0	4 1 8	61 7 8	27 6 4
New Ross, . . . . .	—	47 19 2	0 18 7	48 17 9	—
Wexford, . . . . .	—	60 0 0	3 7 6	63 7 6	—
Co. WYCKLOW.					
Ballinglass, . . . . .	12 15 0	70 0 0	1 4 6	83 19 6	46 4 9
Ballinglass, . . . . .	—	85 8 0	—	85 8 0	25 4 0
Skillegagh, . . . . .	13 0 0	58 10 0	0 7 6	111 17 6	56 17 6
TOTAL, LEINSTER, . . . . .	6,718 19 9	4,308 18 10	325 17 2	11,251 16 4	5,579 2 2

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1885, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In those cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for depredation only.

‡ Of the amount £1 was paid in compensation for depredation only. (1) Of the amount £1 10s. 6d. was paid in compensation for depredation only.

§ Of the amount £1 was paid in compensation for depredation only. (1) Of the amount £1 10s. 6d. was paid in compensation for depredation only.

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## EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1885—continued.

UNIONS.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General County District Fund.*
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Pigs in England	Schools and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. GALWAY.					
Bellinacorney, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	11 5 0
Clifton, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
Galway, . . . . .	0 5 0	75 16 5	0 3 6	76 4 11	56 17 11
Glenties, . . . . .	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	17 10 0
Gort, . . . . .	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	2 0 0
Loughrea, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	9 7 6
Moate Bally, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	10 0 0
Oughmoot, . . . . .	—	14 15 0	—	14 15 0	2 10 0
Portlanna, . . . . .	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	4 7 6
Tulla, . . . . .	15 7 6	94 5 0	—	112 12 6	—
Co. LEITRIM.					
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	26 5 0
Mananagh, . . . . .	—	60 19 0	—	60 19 0	30 13 6
Mohill, . . . . .	—	66 19 4	—	66 19 4	27 13 9
Co. MAYO.					
Beltina, . . . . .	—	111 0 8	—	111 0 8	104 18 3
Ballynabreena, . . . . .	—	69 4 2	—	69 4 2	25 0 0
Ballynabreena, . . . . .	—	38 1 4	—	38 1 4	—
Castlerea, . . . . .	—	45 17 3	—	45 17 3	31 6 5
Claremorris, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Illiah, . . . . .	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	32 0 2
Newport, . . . . .	—	20 10 2	—	20 10 2	—
Swinsford, . . . . .	—	80 8 0	—	80 8 0	34 16 4
Westport, . . . . .	—	22 2 6	—	22 2 6	—
Co. ROSCOMMON.					
Boyle, . . . . .	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	20 10 0
Castlerea, . . . . .	—	67 19 0	—	67 19 0	45 0 0
Roscommon, . . . . .	—	32 0 0	—	32 0 0	16 0 0
Strokestown, . . . . .	—	74 0 0	—	74 0 0	37 0 0
Co. SLAGH.					
Droghda West, . . . . .	—	45 19 4	—	45 19 4	22 19 4
Sligo, . . . . .	—	89 4 0	—	89 4 0	35 3 5
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	30 16 4	—	30 16 4	7 8 9
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT.	18 12 6	1,495 11 10	0 3 6	1,514 7 10	686 13 0
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.					
ULSTER, . . . . .	4 0 0	1,592 0 3	10 6 7	1,608 4 10	381 13 4
MIDLANDS, . . . . .	85 0 0	2,440 11 1	21 12 11	2,547 4 0	1,312 6 4
LEINSTER, . . . . .	6,719 19 9	4,938 18 10	303 17 9	11,961 16 4	5,079 2 9
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	18 12 6	1,495 11 10	0 3 6	1,514 7 10	686 13 0
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	6,826 12 3	9,717 2 0	356 0 9	16,899 15 0	8,291 15 5

\* In many cases the amount entered in this column includes sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1885 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In this case the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.

## IV.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1874 to 1885, inclusive.  
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1874 . . . . .	547,372	196,430	4,194,765	4,441,058	1,096,196	256,733
1875 . . . . .	548,119	196,385	4,113,268	4,354,827	1,332,496	270,631
1876 . . . . .	556,351	193,100	4,117,448	4,806,157	1,438,445	334,090
1877 . . . . .	575,480	185,642	3,967,566	3,867,349	1,465,712	367,387
1878 . . . . .	596,415	183,464	3,965,159	4,895,131	1,569,389	379,074
1879 . . . . .	599,599	183,323	4,067,779	4,817,935	1,672,185	379,643
1880 . . . . .	592,130	184,237	3,958,312	3,932,465	1,660,262	385,789
1881 . . . . .	574,745	181,143	3,856,393	3,556,735	1,665,050	409,059
1882 . . . . .	563,223	187,793	3,867,311	3,671,735	1,480,158	363,273
1883 . . . . .	561,627	188,746	4,096,555	3,519,311	1,348,344	362,746
1884 . . . . .	563,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,518,312	1,308,850	354,411
1885 . . . . .	576,419	197,121	4,335,781	3,677,560	1,508,122	364,433
Difference in Numbers between 1885 and 1874 . . . . .	Increase, 13,047	Increase, 5,712	Increase, 113,016	Increase, 236,502	Decrease, 27,638	Increase, 16,682

TABLE 2.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of Cattle reported from . . . . .	Number of Pigs in other Towns and other places where the disease was prevalent . . . . .	Animals Affected.	Diseased Animals.			
						Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
FURIOUS PHARYNGITIS.	Cattle.	1878	25	1,262	5,781	9,713	243	—	—
		1879	30	944	2,681	3,614	46	—	—
		1880	19	703	1,941	1,596	41	—	—
		1881	22	762	1,580	1,912	67	—	—
		1882	17	564	1,151	1,228	38	—	—
		1883	15	465	1,081	1,204	28	—	—
		1884	9	408	1,194	1,438	13	—	—
		1885	10	568	1,240	1,295	17	—	—
		1878	—	—	60	No	Returned	—	—
		1879	1	3	60	—	—	—	—
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1883	30	2,110	314,508	102	214	113,511	794
		1884	12	34	3,119	6	27	5,592	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1878	—	—	—	No	Returned	—	—
		1879	22	—	1,436	121	8	1,345	47
BRUCELLOSIS.	Sheep.	1880	22	345	3,491	179	8	1,906	48
		1881	10	165	2,463	179	24	1,906	285
		1882	59	187	1,851	141	24	1,806	343
		1883	94	282	2,090	46	89	2,119	487
		1884	37	236	2,443	179	20	2,443	1,000
		1885	32	122	4,343	168	271	2,443	—
		1878	—	—	—	No	Returned	—	—
		1879	12	—	32	—	—	—	—
		1880	16	29	29	—	—	—	—
		1881	6	27	15	12	1	—	—
GLANDER.	Horses.	1882	1	15	20	14	—	—	—
		1883	7	39	15	11	1	—	—
		1884	7	35	14	13	1	—	—
		1885	6	12	15	14	1	—	—
		1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	8	19	50	8	—	—	—
		1881	8	5	5	4	—	—	—
		1882	6	8	9	9	5	—	—
		1883	6	8	7	6	1	—	—
FARCY.	Horses.	1884	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
		1885	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
		1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	11	91	206	48	399	48	—
		1881	12	48	174	18	190	38	—
		1882	12	85	281	34	267	64	—
		1883	20	619	1,185	60	492	275	16
		1884	22	355	97	64	600	254	5
		1885	25	672	1,171	138	812	254	26

## STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Unions.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.			
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																								
Co. ANTRIM.																								
Ardara, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballynasc, . . . . .	-	-	-	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballymore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballymore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Belted, . . . . .	38	10	48	44	44	1	44	37	1	45	2	1	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larne, . . . . .	-	-	-	9	1	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lisburn, . . . . .	39	2	41	29	2	31	37	-	37	44	-	44	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. ARMAUGH.																								
Armagh, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larne, . . . . .	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. CAVAN.																								
Belfraserburgh, . . . . .	1	1	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Barragey, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cross, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Crosshill, . . . . .	-	1	1	42	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Killy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Oxente, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. DOWN.																								
Ballynasc, . . . . .	4	1	5	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballynasc, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Billy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Henry, . . . . .	26	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stranmillis, . . . . .	4	2	6	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. DUBLIN.																								
Ballynasc, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballynasc, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ballynasc, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. LONGFORD.																								
Coleman, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lisnashel, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lisnashel, . . . . .	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mayfield, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. MONAGHAN.																								
Castlemore, . . . . .	13	2	15	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Castlemore, . . . . .	-	9	9	3	-	3	19	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Monaghan, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. TIRONE.																								
Castlemore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gorta, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clonsilla, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total Union, . . . . .	153	35	188	185	54	239	94	4	98	122	4	126	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	-			

\* One animal attacked by disease but not slaughtered at end of year.



## STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885—continued.

Towns	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			
	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	No. Registered.	No. Died.	Total Affected.	
PROTECTOR OF LONDON.																									
Co. CARLOW.																									
Carlow, . . . . .	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. DUBLIN.																									
Barthory, . . . . .	82	4	86	80	-	80	312	3	315	45	4	49	17	-	17	61	3	64	54	5	59	11	-	11	
Carriage, Co. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	1	49	14	-	14	28	-	28	
Clonsilla, South, . . . . .	242	10	252	492	5	497	777	5	782	405	3	408	416	3	419	405	3	408	437	3	440	411	3	414	
Dublin, South, . . . . .	602	3	605	100	1	101	329	8	337	641	9	650	170	3	173	109	112	10	121	494	3	497	345	3	348
Rathdown, . . . . .	106	2	108	105	-	105	61	5	66	102	5	107	131	3	134	19	3	22	83	-	83	124	1	125	
Co. KILDARE.																									
Ady, Co. . . . .	5	-	5	13	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	39	4	43	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clonsilla, . . . . .	78	1	79	27	-	27	37	28	65	96	3	99	59	-	59	5	-	5	18	-	18	2	-	2	
May, . . . . .	96	2	98	41	9	50	9	-	9	-	-	-	12	19	31	3	4	-	-	-	10	2	-	12	
Co. KILKENT.																									
Cavan, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cullinstown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thamesford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. LONGFORD.																									
Ballymahon, . . . . .	15	1	16	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garra, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Longford, . . . . .	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. LOUTH.																									
Artes, Co. . . . .	54	2	56	2	-	2	-	-	-	35	-	35	38	7	45	13	-	13	31	3	34	2	-	2	
Droghda, Co. . . . .	43	2	45	94	1	95	9	-	9	38	1	39	16	-	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Droghda, . . . . .	74	6	80	32	1	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. MEATH.																									
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	2	-	2	3	-	3	
Droghda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	11	-	11	29	3	
Droghda, . . . . .	141	3	144	36	7	43	19	4	23	83	3	86	99	3	102	25	-	25	29	9	38	1	-	1	
Kells, . . . . .	39	3	42	7	-	7	3	5	8	2	-	2	3	-	3	4	-	4	11	-	11	1	-	1	
Nearby, . . . . .	55	-	55	31	-	31	16	-	16	17	1	18	8	-	8	19	-	19	8	-	8	1	-	1	
Oldcastle, . . . . .	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Trim, . . . . .	29	2	31	42	2	44	2	-	2	5	-	5	12	-	12	19	-	19	-	-	15	12	-	12	
Co. MONAGHAN.																									
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	2	-	2	3	-	3	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	11	-	11	29	3	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. WATKINS.																									
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. WICK.																									
Artes, . . . . .	29	4	33	38	9	47	3	3	6	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Artes, . . . . .	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	11	2	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. WICKLOW.																									
Artes, . . . . .	22	-	22	2	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Artes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total London.																									
Total London, . . . . .	3,038	34	3,072	3,177	24	3,201	1,233	25	1,258	6,805	27	6,832	1,260	37	1,297	1,289	18	1,307	1,170	18	1,188	1,207	17	1,224	

\* One unaccounted for from Dublin.  
(Co. See also Co. Dublin.)  
(Co. See also Co. Dublin.)

+ Includes two unaccounted for.  
(Co. See also Co. Dublin.)  
(Co. See also Co. Dublin.)





TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the Number of Cattle reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported from	Farms or other Places			Weekly Cattle as Ireland Present		Cattle Attacked		Deceased Cattle			
		Number which were attacked with the disease at the end of the previous year	Number which were attacked with the disease during the year	Total Number in Ireland with the disease during the year	Reported	Recovered	Remaining Deceased from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	Remaining
IRELAND, ...	10	27	389	416	29	468	—	1,246	1,229	17	—	—
<b>Provinces</b>												
ULSTER, ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
MIDLAND, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	6	27	384	411	29	466	—	1,249	1,223	17	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
<b>Counties</b>												
Cavan, ...	Kells, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Monaghan, ...	Carrikmacross, ...	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	Clonmel, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dublin, ...	Balrothery, ...	—	18	18	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—
	Calderbridge, ...	—	10	10	—	34	—	19	19	—	—	—
	North Dublin, ...	7	125	132	54	30	—	418	411	7	—	—
	South Dublin, ...	18	151	169	1	265	—	322	355	7	—	—
	Bathdown, ...	1	39	40	5	130	—	155	154	1	—	—
Kildare, ...	Colbridge, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	Nash, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Louth, ...	Ardee, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Meath, ...	Ardee, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Drogheda, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—
	Dunsborough, ...	—	2	2	1	32	—	31	29	2	—	—
	Kells, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Nasau, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Offenham, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Trillick, ...	—	7	7	1	—	—	13	13	—	—	—
Wexford, ...	Geary, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wicklow, ...	Baldinglass, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bathdown, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Galway, ...	Yass, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		27	389	416	29	468	—	1,246	1,229	17	—	—

TABLE 3.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GLANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or Other Places			Horses Attacked		Diseased Horses			
		Number which were reported at the end of the previous year	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number in total with the horses during the year.	Remainder from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining
IRELAND, ...	6	—	10	10	—	15	14	1	—	—
PROVINCES.										
ULSTER, ...	5	—	8	8	—	15	12	1	—	—
MUNSTER, ...	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.										
UNION.										
ANTRIM, ...	Ballymoney, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Belfast, ...	—	1	1	—	5	5	—	—	—
ARMAGH, ...	Armagh, ...	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
DOWN, ...	Downpatrick, ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
FERRAREGH, ...	Kesh, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
LONDONDERRY, ...	Colebrook, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
CORK, ...	Cork, ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		—	10	10	—	15	14	1	—	—

TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Farcy were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places			Horses Attacked		Diseased Horses			
			Number which were attacked at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks occurred during the year.	Total Number in total with the horses during the year.	Remainder from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND,		...	7	9	9	—	9	3	2	3	1
PROVINCES.											
ULSTER,		...	5	7	7	—	7	3	2	1	1
MUNSTER,		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,		...	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
CONNAUGHT,		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.										
CARR,	Barnboy,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Kesh,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
FERRAREGH,	Kesh,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
LONDONDERRY,	Larne,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
MUNSTER,	Cashel,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Monaghan,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
TYRONE,	Lackan,	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
WATERFORD,	Ash,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
WEXFORD,	Kesh,	...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total—Ireland,			—	9	9	—	9	3	2	3	1

TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported free	Farms or other Places			Swine Swine on Infected Premises		Swine Attacked		Swine Deceased			
		Number which were infected with the disease at the end of the year	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year	Total Number of Swine killed with the disease during the year	Swine kept	Swine sold	Swine attacked	Swine attacked	Killed	Died	Recovered	Swine kept
IRELAND, ...	26	5	428	488	54	1	8	1,971	109	810	254	36
PROVINCES												
Ulster, ...	4	1	15	16	0	—	—	28	6	11	6	—
Munster, ...	6	2	148	190	24	1	4	405	27	348	69	13
Leinster, ...	12	2	931	236	28	—	4	710	74	454	173	35
Connaught, ...	4	—	26	26	2	—	—	43	9	97	13	1
COUNTIES												
Cavan, ...	Rathfriland, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Down, ...	Barnaby, ...	—	8	8	2	—	—	12	5	7	2	—
Donegal, ...	Grassard, ...	—	3	3	1	—	—	5	5	1	1	—
Dublin, ...	Kew, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Londonderry, ...	Coleville, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, ...	Omagh, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Clare, ...	Kilrush, ...	—	5	5	—	1	—	6	—	6	—	—
Cork, ...	Seant, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	11	1	8	2	—
Kerry, ...	Mallow, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	21	—	20	1	—
Kerry, ...	Diagh, ...	—	23	22	3	—	—	46	6	31	4	5
Limerick, ...	Kilmercy, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—
Limerick, ...	Lisvoss, ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	12	3	9	1	—
Limerick, ...	Tuke, ...	1	17	18	—	—	2	65	6	46	15	—
Limerick, ...	Croon, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Limerick, ...	Kilmeelick, ...	—	9	9	—	—	—	12	1	10	1	—
Limerick, ...	Limerick, ...	—	8	8	5	—	—	22	12	25	—	5
Limerick, ...	Michaelstown, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
Limerick, ...	Newcastle, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	16	—	19	4	—
Limerick, ...	Rathkeale, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1
Tipperary, ...	Berrishane, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Callan, ...	—	3	4	2	—	—	5	—	4	1	—
Tipperary, ...	Cashel, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	7	2	—
Tipperary, ...	Claghoe, ...	—	9	9	3	—	—	24	2	18	4	—
Tipperary, ...	Clonmel, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Nenagh, ...	—	10	10	3	—	—	30	3	21	4	—
Tipperary, ...	Roosca, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	—	7	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Thornhill, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	9	4	5	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Tipperary, ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	11	2	4	5	—
Waterford, ...	Carick-on-Suir, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—
Waterford, ...	Donnybrook, ...	1	4	5	—	—	2	20	—	12	3	—
Waterford, ...	Kilmeadow, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	—
Waterford, ...	Lismore, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—
Waterford, ...	Waterford, ...	—	12	12	10	—	—	61	24	33	4	—
Wexford, ...	Carlow, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	8	—	7	1	—
Dublin, ...	Cedbridge, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	14	10	9	2	—
Dublin, ...	North Dublin, ...	—	10	10	4	—	—	49	3	41	3	—
Dublin, ...	South Dublin, ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	16	3	11	2	—
Dublin, ...	Rathdown, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Wiltshire, ...	Athy, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	20	—	6	14	—
Wiltshire, ...	Culbridge, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Wiltshire, ...	Nass, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	—

TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered—continued.

COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	Farms or other Places				Herd Swine on Infected Premises		Swine Attacked		Deaths of Pigs.			
		Number which were visited with the view of ascertaining the progress of the disease	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year	Total Number of Farms or other Places during the year	Slaughtered	Recovered	Recovered from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	Remaining	
Kilkenny.	Callan, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	10	1	6	3	—	
	Kilkenny, ...	—	10	19	—	—	—	39	2	22	15	—	
	Thomastown, ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	10	6	—	
	Uxlingford, ...	—	2	9	—	—	—	3	—	9	1	—	
	Waterford, ...	1	20	21	12	—	1	57	16	40	2	—	
Kildare.	Edenderry, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	Parsonstown, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	
	Rosera, ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	14	—	4	10	—	
	Tullamore, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	3	4	2	—	
Longford.	Greenard, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	—	
Louth.	Aske, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
	Dundalk, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	
Mayo.	Kells, ...	—	17	17	—	—	—	92	12	6	4	—	
	Nasau, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	4	5	—	
	Oldcastle, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	—	9	1	—	
Queen's.	Abbeyleix, ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	29	7	17	5	—	
	Abby, ...	—	1	1	8	—	—	11	—	6	2	3	
	Carlow, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	3	—	
	Donaghmore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	
	Mountmellick, ...	—	5	5	2	—	—	11	—	10	—	1	
Wexmouth.	Athlone, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	9	—	8	1	—	
	Mullingar, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	
Wicklow.	Enniscorthy, ...	—	61	61	1	—	—	175	—	101	66	6	
	Garry, ...	—	10	10	—	—	—	79	—	63	16	—	
	New Ross, ...	1	7	8	—	—	3	16	—	14	1	2	
Wicklow.	Nass, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	
	Rathdown, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	Rathdown, ...	—	9	9	—	—	—	25	—	20	4	1	
	Shillingleigh, ...	—	1	1	2	—	—	11	4	7	—	—	
Galway.	Galway, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	
	Pontreath, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	
	Tam, ...	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Mayo.	Castlebar, ...	—	9	9	—	—	—	12	—	9	3	—	
	Claremorris, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	7	—	4	3	—	
Roscommon.	Athlone, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	
	Boyle, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	
	Castlerea, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Sligo.	Ballina, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
	Dromore, West, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
	Sligo, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	Tobacco, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total for Ireland		—	5	425	425	24	1	5	1,271	139	840	254	26



## V.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

TABLE I.—Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Years	CATTLE				SHEEP			SWINE			Totals, Remarks.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Total.	Lambs.	Weths.	Fat Swine.	Pork Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Total.							
1874, . . . . .	—	—	509,220	41,879	551,099	—	744,234	—	—	244,355	1,436,773
1875, . . . . .	354,081	11,737	569,414	35,708	599,318	641,207	917,979	346,179	74,439	463,618	1,276,915
1876, . . . . .	279,121	15,735	623,361	42,947	666,328	474,371	211,037	436,044	77,378	513,316	1,466,432
1877, . . . . .	246,099	7,769	610,653	35,783	646,441	431,129	199,645	506,912	76,315	583,427	1,466,445
1878, . . . . .	213,914	4,934	667,657	61,264	729,221	446,023	196,371	401,107	63,380	470,547	1,542,767
1879, . . . . .	217,597	5,815	574,595	65,341	640,370	560,021	169,736	371,079	56,584	425,663	1,544,406
1880, . . . . .	222,265	9,819	632,339	68,471	701,391	502,992	211,257	333,633	39,537	373,090	1,499,544
1881, . . . . .	273,125	8,701	533,725	37,431	571,557	413,792	168,654	349,359	35,463	384,823	1,482,179
1882, . . . . .	291,277	5,003	722,361	59,675	782,074	393,446	151,256	433,463	49,463	502,926	1,543,384
1883, . . . . .	245,603	1,619	503,940	46,957	550,897	313,896	148,621	433,755	37,354	461,117	1,470,615
1884, . . . . .	255,656	9,229	644,356	71,345	715,642	333,466	171,619	437,337	19,431	456,768	1,566,696
1885, . . . . .	343,344	1,894	389,170	52,300	441,470	336,410	179,690	379,639	27,293	246,364	1,698,124

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Ports of Destination	CATTLE					SHEEP		
	Fat.	Store	Other Cattle	Calves	Total	Woolly	Lambs	Total
London, . . . .	40	37	31	.	74	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . .	7,403	61,593	932	1,895	72,823	4,937	9,725	14,662
Cardiff, . . . .	1,354	2,650	.	26	4,030	1,096	8	1,104
Cork, . . . . .	1,761	45,934	603	43,132	49,430	45,446	45,494	90,940
Drogheda, . . . .	43,462	15,311	.	9	58,782	44,699	14,177	58,876
Dublin, . . . . .	169,547	72,539	.	6,927	249,013	212,233	36,780	249,013
Dundalk, . . . .	4,206	17,899	8	365	22,478	9,879	14,615	24,494
Dundrum, . . . .	.	2,944	258	17	3,219	859	44	903
Galway, . . . . .	454	20,729	.	3,660	24,843	16,697	8,146	24,843
Larne, . . . . .	175	21,375	.	160	21,690	1,294	36	1,330
Limerick, . . . .	87	9,776	.	5	9,868	1,669	71	1,740
Londonderry, . . .	8,794	45,797	.	20	54,611	17,366	785	18,151
Newry, . . . . .	139	4,937	.	2	5,078	711	2,564	3,275
Portlaoine, . . . .	192	177	.	1	370	343	.	343
Sligo, . . . . .	2,446	543	3	206	3,202	18,343	745	19,088
Warrington, . . . .	45	19	.	.	64	.	.	.
Waterford, . . . .	36,548	34,368	542	7,879	79,337	46,718	32,618	79,337
Wexford, . . . . .	105	55	.	.	160	36	33	69
Wick, . . . . .	2,467	4,265	116	64	6,912	33,470	5,159	38,629
Total, 1881, . . .	243,541	542,225	1,694	27,286	813,746	478,410	106,460	584,870
Total, 1882, . . .	212,020	495,592	9,796	21,246	738,654	452,666	97,539	550,205
Total, 1883, . . .	229,063	576,531	1,423	46,797	853,814	515,169	109,271	624,440
Total, 1884, . . .	250,277	437,758	3,268	48,612	749,915	596,548	143,366	740,014
Total, 1885, . . .	270,239	336,690	3,701	37,322	647,952	452,290	141,924	594,214
Total, 1886, . . .	301,968	417,390	3,812	66,473	790,643	489,866	211,763	701,629
Total, 1887, . . .	247,387	329,564	7,614	66,594	651,159	507,421	143,738	651,159
Total, 1888, . . .	243,246	497,175	6,164	61,561	808,146	545,535	106,271	651,806

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Ports of Destination	CATTLE					SHEEP		
	Fat	Store	Other Cattle	Calves	Total	Woolly	Lambs	Total
Aldershot, . . . .	512	6,803	569	49	8,933	194	62	256
Ayr, . . . . .	204	1,326	14	21	1,565	307	.	307
Barnes, . . . . .	66	59,963	4	54	60,087	21	69	90
Bristol, . . . . .	8,696	46,311	95	18,794	73,906	38,941	13,361	52,302
Sheffield, . . . .	4,618	14,244	.	165	29,027	991	9,739	10,730
Glasgow, . . . . .	37,334	61,290	1,167	7,421	106,212	56,294	1,666	57,960
Goswick, . . . . .	21	291	.	290	502	.	.	502
Haywards, . . . .	29,292	20,219	.	3,182	52,693	160,098	10,779	170,877
Liverpool, . . . .	147,223	27,418	961	6,161	181,763	212,961	12,549	225,510
London, . . . . .	.	16	.	.	16	.	.	16
Manchester, . . . .	.	17	13	3	33	.	.	33
Milford, . . . . .	29,781	19,967	27	10,290	59,965	26,811	12,514	39,325
Newcastle, . . . .	504	16,656	.	2	17,162	807	276	1,083
Newport, . . . . .	105	1,419	5	1,386	2,915	19,943	19,878	39,821
Plymouth, . . . .	34	797	.	1,543	2,374	.	.	2,374
Port Ellen, Bdg., .	3	8	.	.	11	.	.	11
Stirling, . . . . .	1,617	7,709	.	82	9,408	.	114	9,522
Southampton, . . .	21	618	.	676	1,315	.	.	1,315
Swansea, . . . . .	149	31,793	.	248	32,190	817	.	817
Whitby, . . . . .	.	5,610	298	72	6,080	539	44	583
Total, . . . . .	543,516	613,966	1,794	22,286	1,180,562	629,400	166,660	796,060



the Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Tons.			Cattle	Horses.				Mules and Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Net.	Gross.	Total.		Sub- total.	Mane.	Colts &c.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	Belfast.
11,207	10,002	20,209	884	10	2,355	4,840	6,700	2	53	100,531	Belfast.
17	9	26	3	-	48	23	100	-	-	4,816	Coleraine.
16,680	118	15,104	80	-	955	1,212	2,167	2	484	100,500	Cork.
36,372	-	36,372	66	-	229	264	493	-	5	181,608	Drogheda.
371,584	380	373,863	32	37	5,627	5,613	18,000	2	15	100,208	Belfast.
15,502	5,104	24,606	2,945	-	413	239	2,548	-	20	54,443	Dundalk.
352	45	200	25	-	1	1	2	-	-	2,071	Dundrum.
20,073	310	20,723	1,986	2	692	1,000	1,694	3	20	65,516	Greenore.
9	1,574	1,574	22	5	995	419	694	-	1	25,500	Larne.
150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4,418	Larne.
10,147	804	10,655	26	1	417	206	373	-	20	181,700	Londonderry.
4,964	-	4,964	136	-	55	166	244	-	2	34,680	Sherry.
-	8	8	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	1,191	Portlaoise.
4,949	-	4,949	9	-	17	17	34	9	5	31,458	Sligo.
718	-	718	1	-	6	2	7	-	1	194	Wexford.
20,421	-	20,421	24	24	1,425	1,402	4,344	3	100	107,122	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	300	Wexford.
11,558	-	11,558	1	-	3	14	22	-	15	46,505	Wexford.
326,539	37,384	363,924	3,505	64	11,002	20,486	36,540	17	700	1,200,316	Total, 1885.
601,207	18,621	619,828	2,619	74	20,721	24,700	37,850	10	607	1,700,850	Total, 1884.
103,250	27,226	130,476	1,372	22	23,120	24,001	24,800	15	400	1,200,270	Total, 1883.
401,418	45,461	446,879	3,208	67	11,711	20,400	29,238	19	612	1,871,400	Total, 1882.
146,320	18,662	164,982	4,842	65	15,021	10,500	20,616	22	279	1,470,000	Total, 1881.
335,418	26,247	361,665	4,806	50	15,517	19,800	28,500	24	578	1,646,000	Total, 1880.
271,879	20,484	292,363	4,207	42	9,400	14,218	20,000	25	317	1,378,945	Total, 1879.
181,207	49,280	230,487	4,644	67	4,727	25,826	17,812	10	400	1,000,000	Total, 1878.

Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

Tons.			Cattle	Horses.				Mules and Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Net.	Gross.	Total.		Sub- total.	Mane.	Colts &c.	Total.				
-	3,608	3,608	1,064	-	400	807	1,200	-	12	21,208	Ardara.
104	3,702	3,806	29	-	18	60	90	-	2	5,248	Apr.
5,843	217	6,060	27	2	270	456	726	-	3	96,200	Barnes.
51,220	210	51,430	21	-	900	1,600	1,500	2	247	100,000	Bristol.
1,210	400	1,610	0	18	913	2,600	3,513	1	18	90,500	Exeter.
8,912	200	9,112	180	6	1,110	1,770	2,880	2	44	100,200	Glasgow.
-	2	2	1	-	2	4	4	-	-	300	Greenock.
161,864	794	162,658	1,300	30	4,100	4,500	5,710	4	30	100,000	Hull.
104,412	5,000	109,412	2,700	2	1,942	2,600	4,542	2	30	100,000	Liverpool.
35	-	35	0	1	40	45	85	1	1	100	London.
10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	Marquise.
21,860	-	21,860	13	14	1,400	1,800	3,200	2	207	100,000	Midford.
14,800	-	14,800	0	-	100	100	200	-	4	90,000	Monmouth.
204	-	204	11	-	20	24	44	1	1	10,000	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	0	15	15	-	-	5,000	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Port Ellen, Tully.
270	204	474	-	-	60	67	127	-	-	2,240	Salisbury.
200	-	200	-	-	20	20	40	-	2	5,000	Southampton.
-	1,540	1,540	0	2	200	420	620	-	1	24,501	Stroud.
362	17	379	70	-	1	0	0	-	-	1,000	Whitchurch.
270,424	21,800	292,224	4,100	64	12,002	20,486	36,540	17	700	1,200,316	Total.

TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF RE-EXPORT.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fries.	Norm.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Shrop.	Leeds.	Total.
Belfast, . . . .	8	891	-	70	429	-	-	-
Dundrum, . . . .	-	51	16	-	51	37	2	39
Total, 1885, . . .	8	942	16	70	429	37	2	39

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF RE-EXPORT.								
Douglas, . . . .	-	490	16	20	456	37	2	39
Ramsey, . . . .	8	51	-	-	60	-	-	-
Total, 1885, . . .	8	492	16	20	416	37	2	39
Total, 1886, . . .	-	399	-	125	481	-	-	-
Total, 1887, . . .	-	410	-	57	415	117	-	213
Total, 1888, . . .	-	468	-	37	503	249	-	792
Total, 1889, . . .	-	513	-	-	515	1,394	502	1,937
Total, 1890, . . .	-	619	1	13	633	322	60	479
Total, 1891, . . .	-	154	-	80	240	660	38	418
Total, 1892, . . .	-	583	-	30	579	156	-	354

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

PORT OF RE-EXPORT.								
Androssa, . . . .	210	21	-	6	245	1,399	912	2,317
Agg, . . . . .	6	40	-	6	52	206	916	674
Barrow, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bristol, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	4	48	2	57
Cardiff, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
Edinburgh, . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Glasgow, . . . . .	415	393	-	47	1,215	20,219	694	21,927
Greenock, . . . . .	55	-	1	-	56	652	-	663
Holyhead, . . . . .	4	30	-	6	40	173	5	171
Liverpool, . . . . .	50	106	-	30	186	187	-	187
London, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malin, . . . . .	-	9	-	1	10	20	20	45
Massachusetts, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarport, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Oban, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	67
Plymouth, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	4
Port Funn, S. Australia, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Rotterdam, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helier, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Southampton, . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stranraer, . . . . .	29	61	-	23	113	1,817	415	2,345
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	1,243	552	1	116	1,916	22,513	1,314	27,426

NOTE.—In addition to the above, two ewes landed on board the ship "City of London."

the Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Dress.			Coats	Hosiery.				Moles or Jackets.	Access.	Total Articles.	Value of Equipments.
Fat.	Shoes.	Total		Und- linen.	Wool.	Cotton.	Total				
1	80	28	10	1	75	85	155	1	1	800	Bedding.
2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	Quarterm.
3	20	30	35	1	75	85	155	1	1	600	Total, 1896

the Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Detackation in the Isle of Man.

										FOUR OF DECEMBER	
1	20	20	20	1	71	20	200	1	1	615	Double
1	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	1	1	42	Single
1	20	20	20	1	71	20	200	1	1	615	Total, 1891.
1	1	1	1	1	20	20	201	1	1	713	Total, 1891.
1	1	1	1	1	20	25	20	1	1	227	Total, 1892.
1	1	1	1	1	14	20	20	1	1	1,418	Total, 1892.
1	1	1	1	1	20	20	20	1	1	2,430	Total, 1893.
1	1	1	1	1	6	3	24	1	1	2,279	Total, 1893.
1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	278	Total, 1894.
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	658	Total, 1894.

Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Embarkation

										Tons of Emballment.	
.	.	.	3	2	51	41	41	.	.	3,615	Ardena
.	.	.	.	.	4	8	18	.	.	727	Apr
.	.	.	.	.	22	31	43	.	.	44	Bacon
.	8	8	.	1	60	37	128	3	.	205	Bastal
2	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	Codfish
.	.	.	.	.	4	5	6	.	.	182	Douglas
.	2	2	15	5	83	123	373	.	.	257	Flowerwood
1	2	10	.	10	50	231	506	.	1	57,687	Ginseng
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1,048	Germantown
23	20	23	.	7	487	618	1,334	6	3	1,418	Halyhead
1	30	27	16	8	98	126	209	7	7	612	Liverpool
.	.	.	4	.	1	3	2	.	.	14	London
.	2	5	2	5	55	127	182	.	.	815	Milford
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	Neenah
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	6	Newport
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	49	Olney
.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	.	.	23	Plymouth
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Port Pine, S. Am-
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	tralia, Rotterdam
.	.	.	.	.	3	3	8	.	.	7	Steth
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	Southampton
.	1	1	.	1	59	22	58	.	.	7,341	Stamford
.	.	.	.	.	3	7	10	.	.	31	Waltham
27	26	304	24	31	948	1,420	2,499	3	11	53,940	Total

NOTE: Included on the record of this vessel at Lancaster from 1845 to 1846.

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Form of Description.	CATTLE					SHEEP		
	Fa.	Stags	Other Cattle	Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Locks.	Total.
Belfast, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belfast, . . . . .	744	154	-	5	903	6,658	319	6,977
Coleman, . . . . .	23	2	-	4	29	1,246	-	1,275
Cork, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	343	1	344
Draghda, . . . . .	-	4	-	56	60	2	-	2
Dublin, . . . . .	484	110	-	24	618	5,127	5	5,132
Dundalk, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dundrum, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grossmore, . . . . .	-	26	-	-	26	19	-	45
Larne, . . . . .	22	56	-	19	97	1,254	1,314	2,568
Larne, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	2	318	-	320
Londonderry, . . . . .	18	211	-	27	256	7,179	-	7,235
Merri, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	5	425	-	430
Portmah, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	2	465	-	467
Sligo, . . . . .	-	12	-	-	12	185	-	197
Warrington, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	979	314	1,293
Waterford, . . . . .	-	2	-	1	3	68	20	88
Westport, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	421	-	421
Westford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1885, . . . . .	1,306	329	1	154	1,890	26,913	1,770	27,683
Total, 1884, . . . . .	171	254	-	15	440	28,400	4,877	33,277
Total, 1883, . . . . .	2	26	-	3	31	1,246	2,815	4,061
Total, 1882, . . . . .	1	203	-	46	250	21,662	1,308	22,970
Total, 1881, . . . . .	290	206	1	54	551	22,677	4,150	26,827
Total, 1880, . . . . .	1,381	243	1	483	2,109	17,417	4,451	21,868
Total, 1879, . . . . .	402	229	22	661	1,314	14,844	1,764	16,608
Total, 1878, . . . . .	441	207	7	885	1,530	12,009	7,645	19,654

TABLE 8.—Return of the Number of Persons in Contact with Animals, either in Great Britain or on Board Ship in transit to or from Great Britain, who underwent Disinfection, on entering Ports in Ireland, during the Year 1885, in pursuance of Orders made to that effect.

Ports in Ireland	Number of Persons Disinfected	Ports in Ireland	Number of Persons Disinfected
Belfast, . . . . .	239	Larne, . . . . .	11
Cork, . . . . .	231	Londonderry, . . . . .	259
Draghda, . . . . .	177	Warrington, . . . . .	1
Dublin, . . . . .	627	Waterford, . . . . .	122
Dundalk, . . . . .	150	Westford, . . . . .	9
Dundrum, . . . . .	6		
Grossmore, . . . . .	220	Total, 1885, . . . . .	2,019

Year ended 31st December, 1885, showing the Ports of Debarcation

	Receipts			Costs	Receipts				Value of Exports	Amount	Total Amount	Ports of Destination
	Per	Barrel	Total		Shal- lows	Meat	Oysters	Total				
"				"		1		1			2	Bellona
"	21	21	15	14	352	387	600	1	5	1,486	Bellona	
"				"		7	34	91			1,608	Coleraine
"	10	10	"	2	56	87	130	5		436	Cork	
"	2	2	"			12	55	61		1	84	Drogheda
25	34	38	25	5	645	716	1,284	4	5	2,664	Dublin	
"			"	1	6	55	26		1	31	Dundalk	
"			"	"	"	9	5			3	Dundrum	
"	2	2	"	5	28	69	179			275	Gloucester	
"	1	1	"	1	28	66	25			3,346	Larne	
6		6	"	"	"	"	"	"		286	Larne	
"			"	4	13	26	75			8,509	Londonderry	
"			"	1	2	5	11			219	Newry	
"			"	"	"	3	1			471	Portlough	
"	5	1	"	"	"	3	3			609	Sligo	
"			"	"	1	3	3			612	Warrenpoint	
"	8	8	8	3	33	118	179		1	251	Waterford	
"			"	"	"	2	1			472	Westport	
"			"	"	2	2	7			7	Wexford	
20	29	108	24	87	645	2,538	2,683	7	15	32,747	Total, 1882	
2	25	30	25	17	619	1,606	2,186	2	6	80,157	Total, 1883	
	8	8	8	20	886	1,280	1,852	6	7	4,818	Total, 1884	
9	37	30	28	23	761	1,612	2,606	22	7	30,853	Total, 1885	
1	273	274	6	27	331	1,416	2,676	2	2	34,275	Total, 1886	
12	220	212	21	16	312	1,528	2,341	27	8	26,508	Total, 1887	
300	43	167	21	18	637	1,313	1,987	10	7	21,145	Total, 1888	
915	61	214	5	20	816	1,727	2,491	7	5	25,483	Total, 1889	

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